ABSTRACT

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DETERMINANTS OF LYMPHATIC FILARIASIS INCIDENCE IN ENDEMIC AREA, SARMI DISTRIC, PROVINCE PAPUA

District Sarmi is one of districts in Papua which has highest rate of microfilaria (mf) (47.06%) up to the year 2012. In the Province Papua filarial worm is Wuchereria bancrofti and is transmitted through the bite of a mosquito vector. Lymphatic filariasis does not cause death, but in chronic cases it causes disability, psychosocial problems, stigma, and decreased productivity. This study was aimed to analyze the epidemiological determinants that influence the incidence of lymphatic filariasis in endemic areas in District Sarmi to make recommendations for the disease prevention system. This study used case-control method. Samples comprised 32 case samples (mf +) and 32 control samples (mf-). Results: Significant epidemiological determinants were the variable of health behavior (p_{value}=0,025), health care (p_{value}=0,002) as well as the biological environment (p_{value}=0,008). According to the results of research and FGD, recommendations for lymphatic filariasis prevention system are health promotion, community development and training of health workers. All of there are aimed at improving prevention efforts so that the success of treatment of filariasis in Sarmi distric can be achieved (Mf rate ≤ 1%). Conclusions: Highest gender characteristics was male, adult, level of education from elementary school, the respondents worked as farmers and had low income levels. Significant variables were health behavior with sub-variables of knowledge; health services with sub-variables promotion and prevention; and the environmental biology. Suggestion: mosquito bites should be avoided, the vector should be controlled through individual empowerment and mutual cooperation, and health promotion should be implemented.

Keywords: Wuchereria bancrofti, lymphatic filariasis, vector, health care, Sarmi Distric.